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Borough of



Stalybridge

HEALTH DEPARTMENT



THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1959.

BCROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

THE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(December, 1959)

Chairman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alderman J. Porter, J.P.
Deputy Chairman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alderman H. White.
The Mayor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alderman John Healey J.P.

Councillor	G. Coleman
"	J. Dagnah
"	A. Dugdale
"	N. Gough
"	R. Gudgeon
"	F. Howard
"	J. D. Lilley

Councillor	H. Owen
"	G. H. Pennington
"	K. F. Rae
"	J. Sleigh
"	W. E. Taylor
"	B. J. Walsh
"	F. W. West

S T A F F.

THOMAS HOLME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - Medical Officer of Health.

J. NORRIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., - Chief Public Health Inspector
& Cleansing Superintendent.

Inspector under Contagious
Diseases of Animals Act.

C. F. SPENCER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., - Additional Public Health
Inspector.

A. CLOUGH - Chief Clerk.

Clerical Staff.

MISS J. NORTON
MISS K. SELLARS
MISS O. B. BUTTERWORTH
MRS. I. HELLAR
T. N. DARRAUGH, Cert. of P.H.I. Education Board (Nov. 1959).
I. G. TAYLOR (appointed July, 1959)

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

At this time of the year it is the duty of your Medical Officer of Health to submit his Annual Report for consideration. This will be the eleventh such report and in presenting it I may summarise the year's work as one of twelve months routine in which the normal administration of preventive measures was the daily round. The pattern of this routine was changed by placing emphasis on certain functions such as slum clearance and, up to a point, clean air. Five areas of slum clearance were declared and this brings the total to twenty-three since 1955. When the Committee first considered the problem of slum clearance it was felt by some that all such property in the town should be cleared within five years - a task well beyond the powers of your staff to accomplish. I am, however, pleased to report that at the time of writing we are slightly ahead of the first five year programme which will be reviewed in my next annual report. I doubt whether we could increase the rate and I am sure I am also speaking on behalf of the other departments which are involved in slum clearance work.

The progress towards a cleaner atmosphere received a severe check towards the end of the year when it was decided to postpone a decision on this vital subject. Smoke is an insidious poison carrying on its destructive work over the years and causing much ill health, physical distress and damage to fabric. We are already blessed with a damp atmosphere which can become lethal when mixed with smoke and the vigorous pursuit of a clean air programme would contribute a lot towards producing more positive health among the town's inhabitants.

It is gratifying to be able to report another year with a low infantile mortality rate. In this field medical science has almost reached a stage of improvement beyond which it is impossible to go. However I would point out that certainly one of the the infant deaths could have been prevented by the parent of the baby concerned. In 1959 there was a reduction in the birth rate which fell to 14.42 per 1,000 population. There was, however, a corresponding fall in the death rate to 13.93 per thousandpopulation. These rates are based on an estimated population of 22,490 a figure which will be verified when the next Census is taken in 1961.

During the year the Chairman and Members of the Committee have given invaluable help and advice and I would like to thank them along with the members of the Staff for their loyal support.

Yours obediently,

T. HOLME.

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1960.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	3,190
Population Census, 1951	22,544
Population mid-year 1959 (estimated)...	22,490
Estimated value of a Penny Rate	£953
Rateable Value, 1st April 1959...	£244,237
No. of houses in Borough (approx.)	7,782
No. of business premises... ..	966

LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate	158	145	303)	321
Illegitimate... ..	9	9	18)	
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				
crude		-	14.28	
corrected		-	14.42	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent				
of total Live Births		-	5.61	

STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate	8	2	10)	11
Illegitimate... ..	1	-	1)	
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and				
still births		-	33.13	

	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	176	156	332

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	2)	4
Illegitimate... ..	-	-)	
Death rate of infants per 1,000			
livebirths		-	12.47
Death rate of infants per 1,000 livebirths			
legitimate		-	13.20
illegitimate		-	Nil

NEO NATAL DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	2)	3
Illegitimate... ..	-	-)	
Neo-natal death rate		-	9.35

EARLY NEO NATAL DEATH RATE (UNDER 1 WEEK)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	2)	3
Illegitimate... ..	-	-)	
Early neo-natal death rate		-	9.35

PERI NATAL DEATH RATE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	9	4)	14
Illegitimate...	1	-)	
Peri-natal death rate		-	42.17

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
All causes	155	135	290
Death rate per 1,000 population			
crude		-	12.90
corrected		-	13.93

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

	Total
Maternal deaths	0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	
	- 0.00

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Stalybridge is roughly triangular in shape, bordered on the south side by the Municipal Borough of Dukinfield and on the north west by the Municipal Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne and on the north and east by Mossley and Mottram respectively.

The River Tame, which at this point is the boundary of Lancashire and Cheshire, divides the town; the northern half lies in Lancashire, whilst the southern half lies in Cheshire. For administrative purposes the Borough is considered to be in Cheshire.

The Borough, surrounded by hills on all sides except the West, is situate on the westerly slopes of the Pennine Chain, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Manchester and, although the main portion of the town is built round the River Tame at approximately 400 feet above sea level, the ground on the eastern side rises to a height of 1,000 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Cotton still remains the most important industry in the town in relation to the numbers employed. I am indebted to Mr. H. Denton of the Ministry of Labour and National Service who has kindly supplied me with statistics which show that the average number of wholly unemployed during 1959 decreased to 232 (183 men and 49 women) the highest figure being 317 in January and the lowest being 154 in December. These figures include 35 disabled persons of whom 27 are men. There

was a slight rise in the number of persons engaged in the cotton industry bringing to an end the downward trend of the last few years. The figure for 1959 is about 60 more than that of 1958 - from 3,727 to 3,786. This latter figure represents 35.6% of the total insured population of 10,632 at June, 1959. The numbers engaged in the various trades are as follows :-

Textiles	3786
Clothing	457
Engineering & Metal Mfr. etc.	1926
Building	152
Gas, Electricity & Water Services... ..	687
Chemicals, etc.... ..	348
Transport etc.	483
Distributive	652
Local & National Government... ..	387
Other Manufacturing Industries	728

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births recorded in the Borough decreased during the year by 23 to 321. This figure includes 167 males and 154 females and gives a corrected livebirth rate of 14.42 per thousand population.

Table I shows the comparative figures for the remainder of the country.

DEATH RATE.

There were 290 deaths in the Borough in 1959 a decrease of 18 on the previous year's total. Of these 155 were males and 135 were females giving a crude death rate of 12.90 per thousand population.

The corrected death rate for Stalybridge, that is the death rate adjusted for the particular variations in age and sex distribution in Stalybridge compared with the country as a whole, was 13.93. Once again the commonest cause of death was heart disease which claimed 95 victims against 89 in 1958. Chest conditions resulted in the deaths of 51 people (40 male and 11 female) and I would remind you that included in this figure are 9 deaths from cancer of the lung and 24 deaths from bronchitis. None of the lung cancer deaths occurred in women who seem to have a relative immunity to this condition - a similar state of affairs applied in 1958 - and the average age of death was 64. Most of the men worked in industry and there is no doubt that the constant abuse to which the delicate lung tissues are subjected at work, at home and regularly from tobacco in heavy smokers plays a major part in the carcinogenic process.

The number of victims of heart disease increased once more and the figure reached 95 in 1959. Coronary disease accounted for 31 of these deaths a reduction from the year before when there were 45. The mean age of death in these cases was 64.

There were three suicide deaths in 1959, all male.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

The infant mortality rate remained low for the third year in succession and the figure of 12.46 was calculated on 4 infant deaths. Three of these occurred under the age of four weeks and one could probably have been avoided.

NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE.

The neo-natal death rate, which represents the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age per thousand livebirths, was 9.35 compared with 5.80 in 1958.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

I am pleased to report there were no maternal deaths during the year.

1959

CAUSES OF DEATH

SHOWN AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS

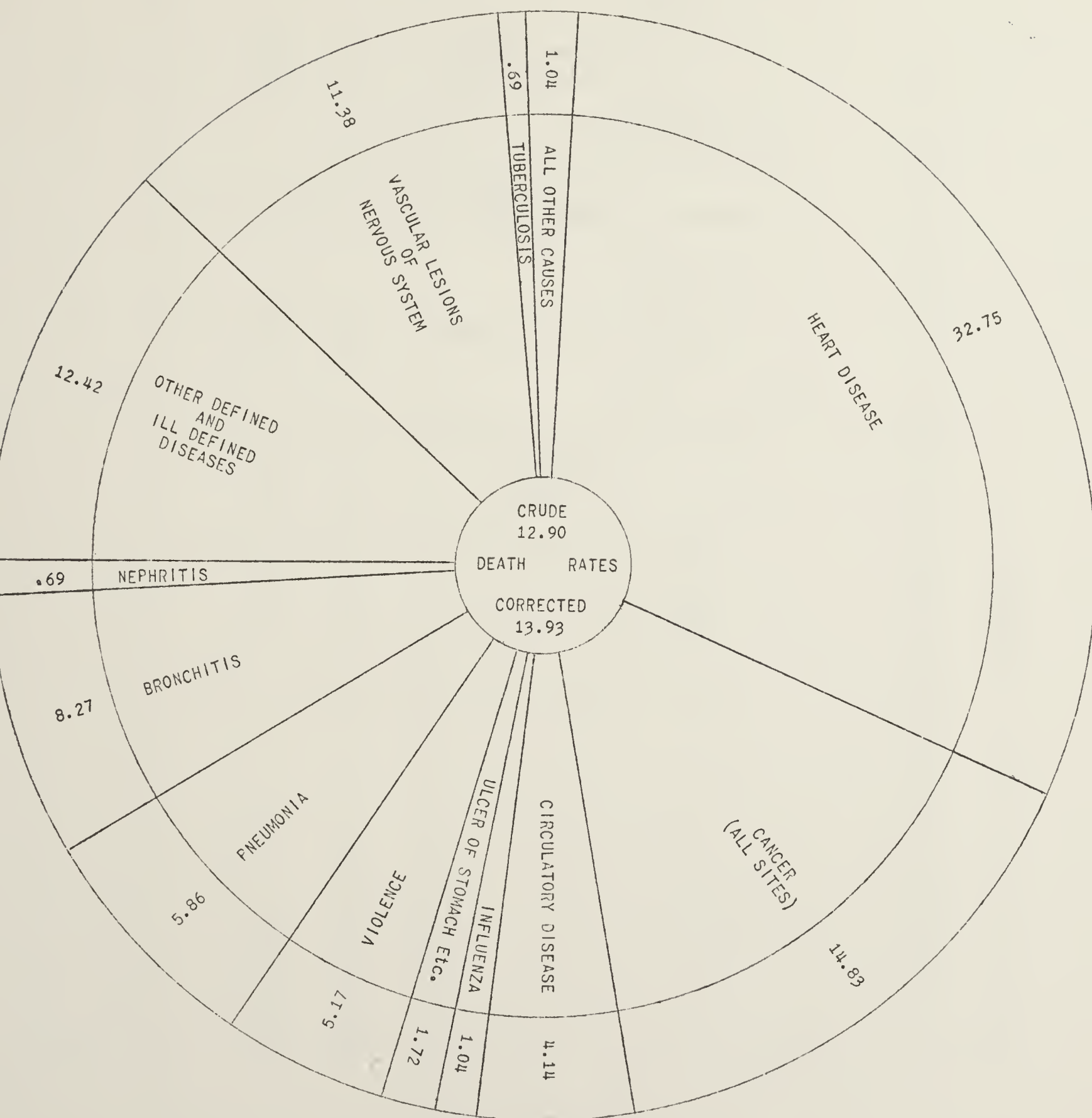


TABLE I.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the YEAR, 1959

	Rate per 1000 Total Population		Rate per 1000 Live & Stillbirths	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Related Births
	Livebirths	Deaths all causes		
England and Wales.....	16.5	11.6	20.7	All Causes (under one year) 22.0
Stalybridge.....	14.42	13.93	33.13	12.46

TABLE II.

DEATH RATES.

IN STALYBRIDGE AND ENGLAND & WALES

FROM 1950.

Year	Death Rates	
	England and Wales	Stalybridge
1950	11.6	13.58
1951	12.5	15.83
1952	11.3	14.73
1953	11.4	13.016
1954	11.3	12.68
1955	11.7	14.32
1956	11.7	14.87
1957	11.5	14.295
1958	11.7	14.48
1959	11.6	13.93

TABLE III.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN 1959.

CAUSE OF DEATH

	Male	Female	Total all ages
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory.....	2	-	2
2. Tuberculosis Other.....	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease.....	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.....	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
8. Measles.....	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm - stomach.....	7	4	11
11. Malignant Neoplasm - lung and bronchus.....	9	-	9
12. Malignant Neoplasm - breast.....	-	7	7
13. Malignant Neoplasm - uterus.....	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	6	10	16
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia.....	-	1	1
16. Diabetes.....	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	9	24	33
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	26	5	31
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	3	4	7
20. Other heart disease.....	21	36	57
21. Other circulatory disease.....	6	6	12
22. Influenza.....	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia.....	13	4	17
24. Bronchitis.....	17	7	24
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.....	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	4	1	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea.....	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.....	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	16	20	36
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	2	2	4
34. All other accidents.....	5	3	8
35. Suicide.....	3	-	3
36. Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	155	135	290

TABLE IV.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITYRATES IN THE BOROUGH FROM 1900.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900 - 04	24.58	20.1	210
1905 - 09	23.01	18.63	193.2
1910 - 14	21.63	17.92	165.48
1915 - 19	16.83	17.75	130.9
1920 - 24	18.56	15.08	114.9
1925 - 29	14.97	14.80	81.1
1930 - 34	13.47	13.78	73.80
1935 - 39	12.94	15.02	54.6
1940 - 44	15.42	16.11	60.57
1945 - 49	18.78	14.98	45.69
1950 - 54	15.56	13.97	28.43
1955	16.50	14.32	30.22
1956	13.95	14.87	35.71
1957	16.23	14.295	5.52
1958	15.41	14.48	8.72
1959	14.42	13.93	12.47

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1959.

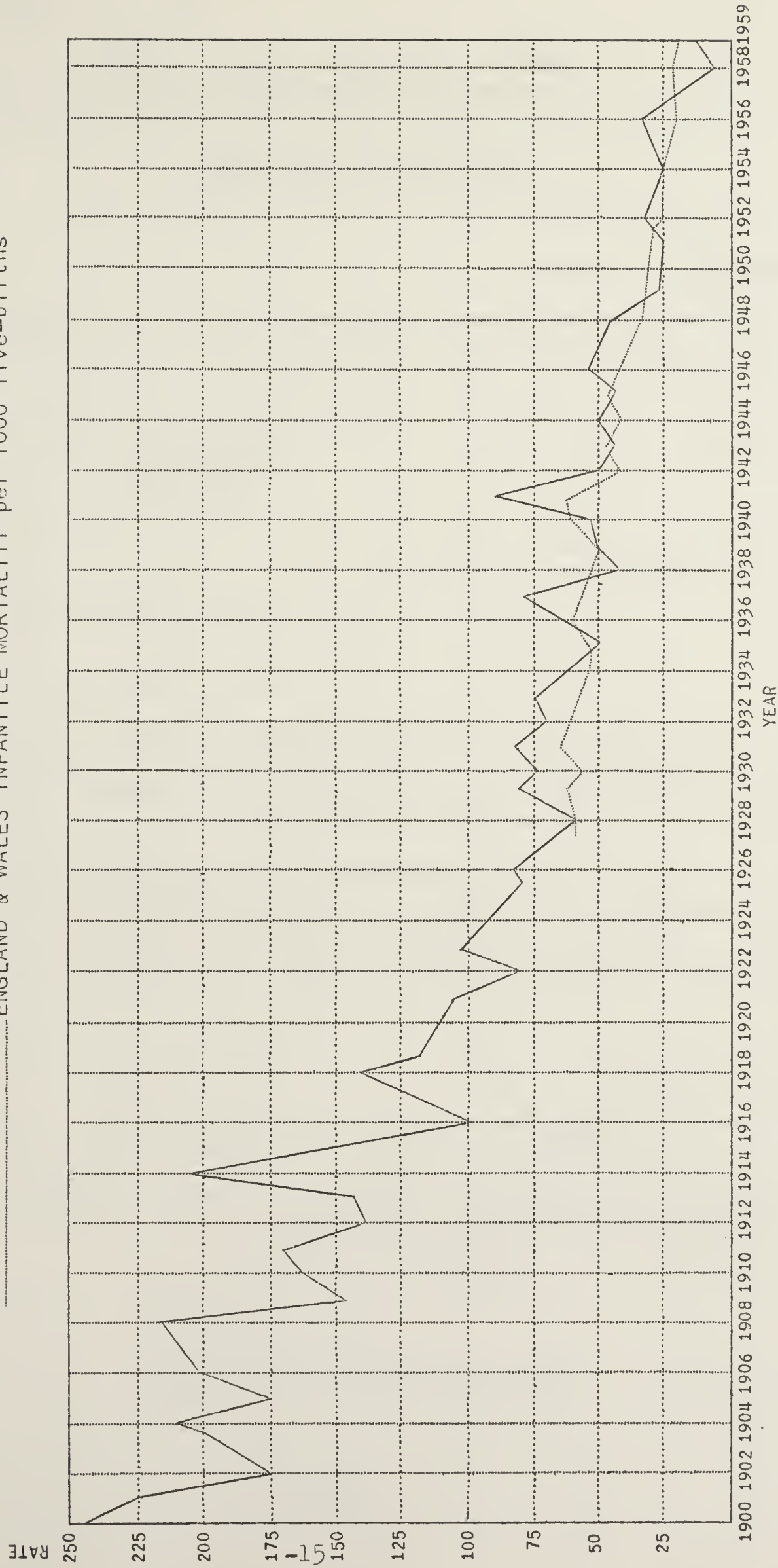
CAUSE OF DEATH	A G E (MONTHS)												Total all ages	Rate 1000 Live Births											
	1-		2-		3-		4-		5-		6-				7-		8-		9-		10-		11-		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.12
Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6.23
All Other Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3.12
Total	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	12.47

Neo Natal Rate 9.35 compared with that for 1958 5.80

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE - STALYBRIDGE (1900 - 1959)

_____ STALYBRIDGE INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live-births

_____ ENGLAND & WALES INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live-births



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH

SERVICES IN THE AREA.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The number of specimens forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory this year was much less than in previous years and the number of throat swabs was nil.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Positive for Pathogenic Organisms</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Faeces	19	50	69
Blood samples...	-	4	4
	19	54	73

I would again like to express my appreciation of the work of the Public Health Laboratory. I have found Dr. Parker and his staff most helpful at all times and their co-operation has greatly assisted this department in any investigation it has made.

From time to time the department also collects or has brought to it various specimens of an organic or inorganic nature and particularly insects. These are invariably sent for diagnosis to the Department of Entomology at Manchester University and I would also like to express my gratitude and thanks to Dr. W. D. Hincks for the help he always gives.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

In all 21 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the methylene blue test and for biological testing for tuberculosis. It is gratifying to be able to report that all the samples were satisfactory the importance of which is reflected in the fall in the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Cheshire County Council continue to administer the Food and Drugs Act and the samples of food noted below were obtained in the Borough during the year by the Weights and Measures Department of that authority. Mr. Howard Hughes reports as follows :-

<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>Results of Analysis</u>	
	Genuine	Reported against
Bread	1	-
Camphorated Oil, B.P.	1	-
Cream of Tartar ...	1	-
Dripping	1	-
Egg Noodle Squares...	1	-
Flour. Plain ...	1	1
Iodine. Tincture of	1	-
Jam	2	-
Jelly... ..	1	-
Luncheon Meat ...	1	-
Margarine	1	-
Milk	40	-
Olive Oil, B.P.	1	-
Orange Crush ...	1	-
Parsley Sauce ...	1	-
Pineapple Crush ...	1	-
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	-
Sausage. Beef ...	1	1
Sweets: Sour Lemon ...	1	-
Strawberry Creams ...	1	-
Synthetic Cream Buns	1	-
Tomato Juice ...	1	-
Tomato Paste. Italian	1	-
Vinegar. Malt ...	2	-
" Tarragon... ..	1	-
Vitamin C Rose Hip and Orange	1	-
Witch Hazel. Distilled. B.P.C.	1	-
	68	2

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Flour. Plain	Deficient in creta praeparata. 210 mgm/100 grams.	No action
Sausage.Beef	Beef sausage containing 140 ppm sulphur dioxide. (Not declared)	Cautioned

WATER SUPPLIES.

1959 will long be remembered as a year of fine weather which resulted in a population that was well tanned and reservoirs that were perilously dry. The situation while never really desperate was nevertheless somewhat delicately balanced particularly during September and I am sure the Water Engineer and his staff had many anxious moments. It is pleasant to be able to report that the quality of our water supplies remained excellent even though the quantity was at times in doubt and our thanks are due to the efforts of Mr. Whitson who, by opening a main here and short circuiting one there, was able to maintain supplies over this and neighbouring areas.

16 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and results were recorded as follows :-

4 samples of the Town's water were found to be satisfactory.

2 samples of a small chlorinated supply serving 185 houses in the Millbrook area were taken and all were proved to be satisfactory.

10 samples of the spring supplies in the Carrbrook and Millbrook area were taken 9 were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory. One rural supply in the Carrbrook district is closely watched by the department and I am glad to report that the improvement brought about by filters has been maintained. This filtered water has always proved to be of a satisfactory quality, the unsatisfactory sample in this instance being obtained from the unfiltered supply.

The Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-u-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, Mr. M. T. B. Whitson, reports on the Stalybridge water supplies as follows :-

The quality and quantity of the water have both been satisfactory.

Bacteriological examination of piped supplies.

<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Samples Taken</u>	<u>Results</u>
Raw	None	-
Filtered water - taken directly after filtration	10	Quite satisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	28	Quite satisfactory
Chemical Analysis	2	Quite satisfactory

Plumbo Solvency. Calcium Carbonate added before filtration.
16 samples were taken and the results were all satisfactory.

No form of contamination has presented itself.

Population supplied from public water mains :-

(a)	Direct to Houses	-	22,544
(b)	By means of stand pipes	-	NONE.

TABLE VI.

Infectious Disease Notifications, 1959.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Ac. Folio-myelitis		Measles		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal Infections		Pneumonia		Ac. encephalitis		Food Poisoning		Tuberc. Resp.		Tuberc. Meninges & C.M.S.		Tuberc. Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	1	-	2	-	-	-	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - " years	-	-	2	3	-	-	24	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - " "	-	1	2	4	-	-	24	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - " "	-	-	2	2	-	-	21	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - " "	-	1	2	2	-	-	30	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	2	1	-	2	-	-	76	83	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	8	4	5	3	-	-	9	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 & over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years																								
5 -14													1	1	1	1	1	1						
15-44													1	1	1	1	1	1						
45-64													1	1	1	1	1	1						
65 & over													2	1	1	1	1	1						
Age unknown													1	3	1	1	1	1						
Under 5 years																								
5 -14																			1	1	1	1	1	1
15-24																			1	1	1	1	1	1
25-44																			3	1	1	1	1	1
45-64																			1	1	1	1	1	1
65 & over																			1	1	1	1	1	1
Age unknown																								
TOTAL	12	7	15	15	-	-	195	199	2	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	5	2	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII.

Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases.1952 - 1959

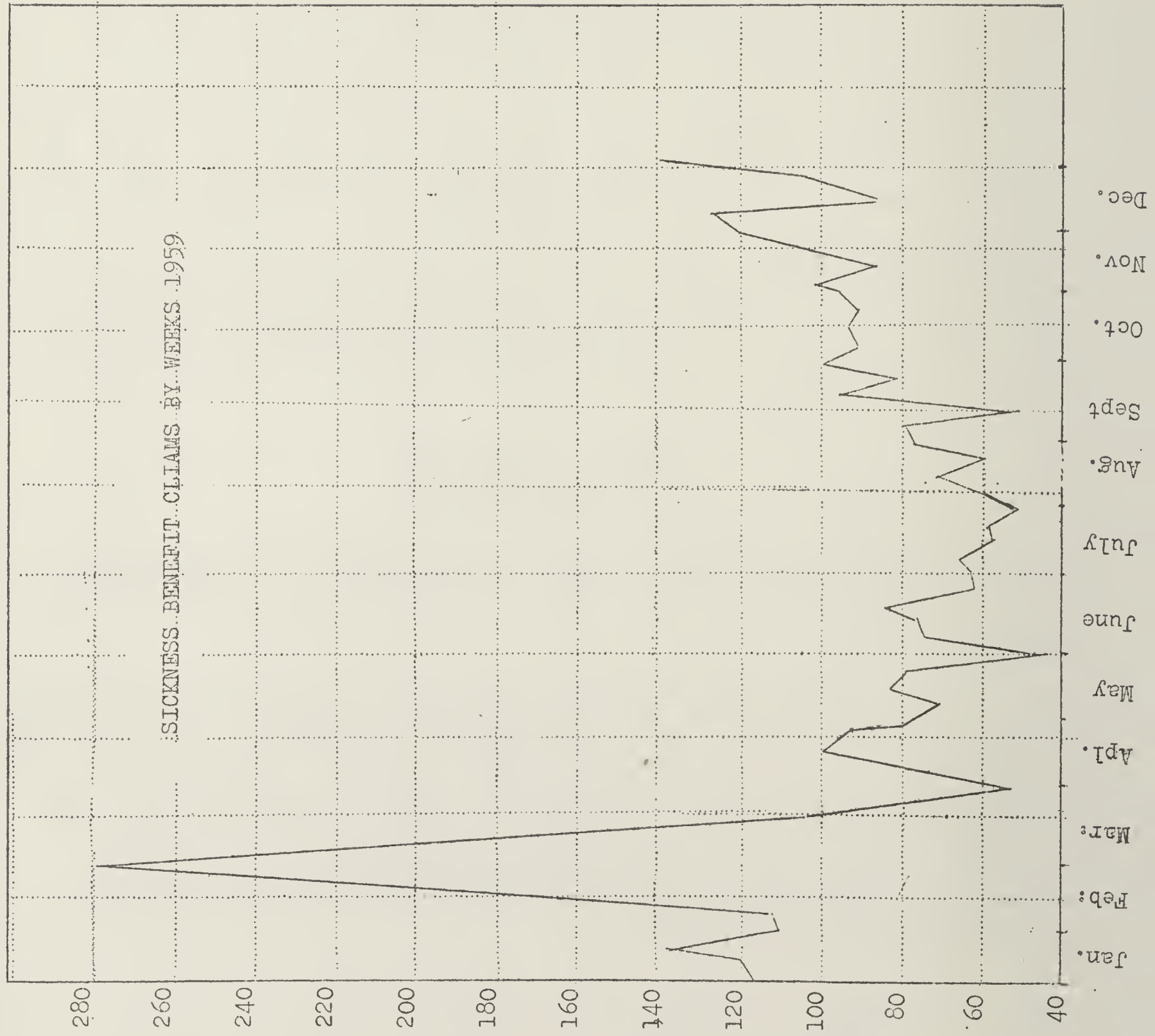
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	19	38	2	8	13	10	25	38
Tuberculosis (all forms)	7	10	22	15	21	27	14	26
Measles	394	31	298	3	496	17	423	70
Whooping Cough	30	36	30	78	15	57	122	82
Dysentery	7	20	229	6	4	134	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous	10	4	22	6	12	25	30	24
Total	467	141	605	118	561	270	614	242

SPECIFIC INFECTIONS.

The increase in infectious diseases this year was entirely due to measles which attacked 394 children. We can therefore look forward to twelve months during which this condition will leave the population more or less alone.

For some years past the Regional Controller of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance has issued weekly figures of the number of new claims for sickness benefit made during the preceding seven days. This is a useful guide to the sickness in the town although it does not, unfortunately, specify the conditions responsible. In 1959 there was a peak towards the end of February when 280 new claims were made in a week. Information from other sources indicated that the bulk of these were as a result of influenza. In 1957 a similar higher peak occurred in September - on that occasion because of Asian flu. The figures obtained from the Ministry are shown in graphical form on page 22.

SICKNESS BENEFIT CLAIMS BY WEEKS 1959



The poliomyelitis immunisation programme was actively pursued and indeed extended during 1959 and a report on its scope will be found under the section devoted to the work of the Divisional Health Committee. I would, however, like to point out that there were no cases of infantile paralysis during the twelve months. What is equally important and worthy of record is the absence of public anxiety brought about by the introduction of an active measure against this disease. For many years there has been a fear in the minds of most parents amounting at times to near hysteria particularly during the summer months when false rumours have spread about the town of severe cases in the area. 1958 was particularly bad in this respect. However I think one can state with confidence that the condition of public anxiety neurosis has now been cured.

TUBERCULOSIS TREND 1920 - 1959

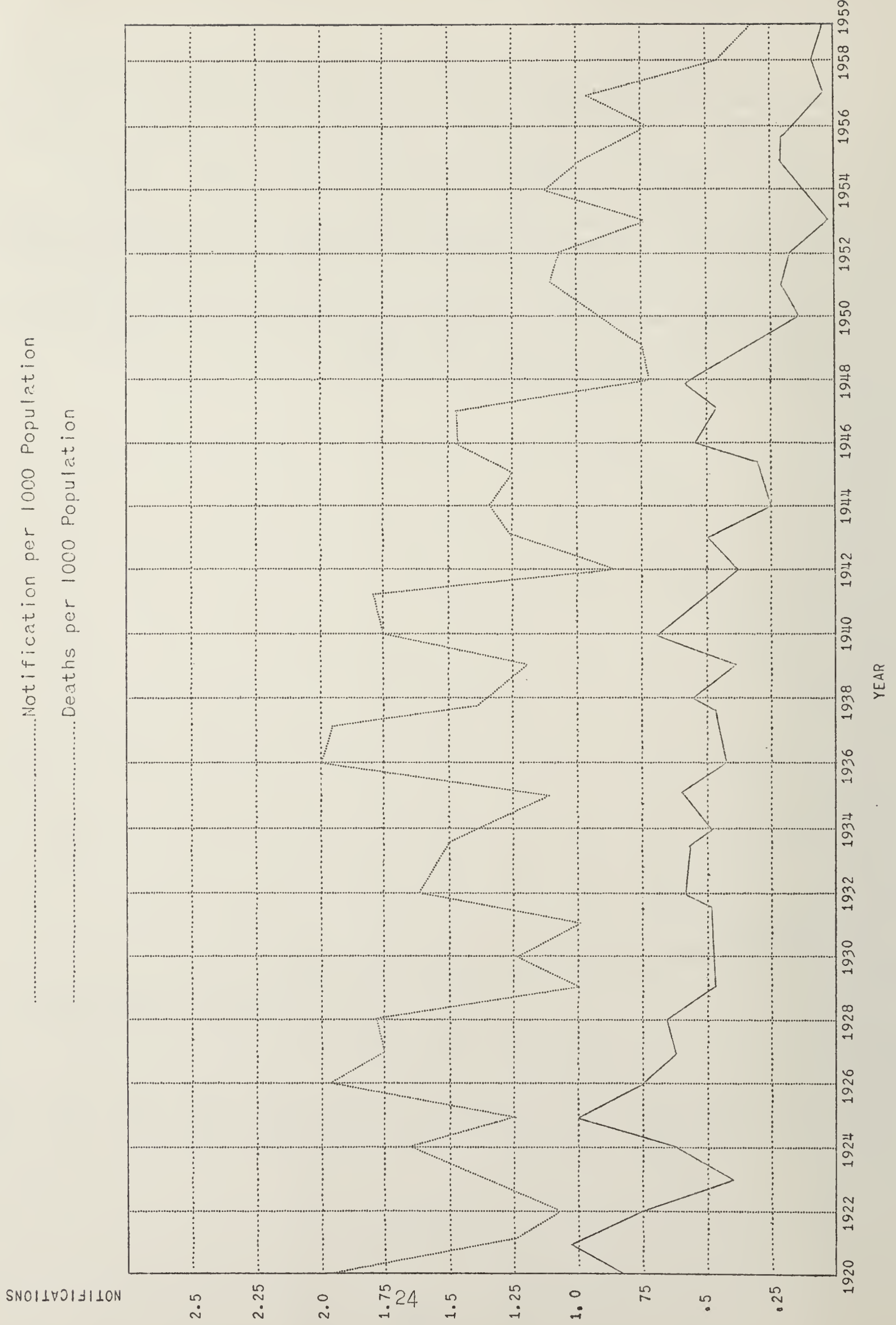


TABLE VIII.

Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on Register
at December, 1951 - 1959.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	45	46	17	17	62	63
1952	50	51	17	16	67	67
1953	59	57	16	16	75	73
1954	75	62	15	13	90	75
1955	79	58	9	8	88	66
1956	84	59	9	6	93	65
1957	86	64	10	6	96	70
1958	82	62	9	6	91	68
1959	79	58	7	7	86	63

Table IX indicates the speed of disposal of all patients requiring sanatorium treatment.

TABLE IX.

Admitted to Hospital within one month of notification.....	5
Diagnosed, not requiring hospital treatment.....	2
Total (pulmonary and non-pulmonary)	7

CANCER.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer from 51 in 1958 to 43 in 1959. Of these 9 were of cancer of the lung or 20.9% of all cancer deaths an increase of 1.3% on the 1958 figure.

DYSENTERY.

During 1959 the number of cases of dysentery fell again to 7 from 20 in 1958. The cases were in the main confined to children who appear to be more prone to the condition than adults and who also by virtue of close contact at school are more frequently exposed than older people. Altogether 69 samples were dealt with by the department and investigated by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall.

FOOD POISONING.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year although 2 isolated cases were reported.

H O U S I N G.

The following table gives the number of houses which have been represented as individually unfit for human habitation since 1940 :-

TABLE X.

Year	No. of Houses Represented	
	Section 12 (1) Closing Order	Section 11 (1) Demolition Order
1940	3	-
1941	-	-
1942	-	3
1943	4	8
1944	2	5
1945	-	4
1946	-	3
1947	1	1
1948	-	-
1949	-	5
1950	-	8
1951	1	2
1952	1	4
1953	4	10
1954	16	1
1955	36	5
1956	11	4
1957	12	-
<u>Sections 16 & 17</u> <u>Housing Act, 1957</u>		
	<u>Closing Order</u>	<u>Demolition Order</u>
1957	9	8
1958	14	28
1959	6	13

During the year five clearance areas were made involving 66 houses. These are detailed in Table II in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of this report. It will be noted that since 1955 23 areas have been dealt with involving 403 houses and 947 persons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR
1959

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To the Chairman and Members of
the Public Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirteenth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Cleansing Department and Public Health Inspector's section of the Public Health Department.

Ministry approval was received for our proposals to make the Ridge Hill/Stamford Street Smoke Control Area (740 premises at the time of survey), the detailed inspection was carried out and the final report on estimated cost submitted. This involved a very considerable amount of work and, whilst appreciating the reasons, it was disappointing that consideration given to making the Order should be deferred for a year. This deferment will mean that the phased programme for establishing smoke control areas will be set back. Notification was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that the Fern Bank, Castle Hall No. 1 and High Street No. 1 Smoke Control Orders would operate from dates to be fixed in 1960.

A further volumetric SO₂ and smoke recording instrument was installed in West Hill School i.e. in the proposed Ridge Hill/Stamford Street Smoke Control Area - this gives an opportunity to compare air pollution in the Ridge Hill area with that recorded on the apparatus at the Health Department and should provide interesting comparison with figures obtained once smoke control areas are established in Stalybridge and the adjoining districts. Three of the senior boys at West Hill School have been trained to carry out the daily readings at the School and the co-operation of Mr. Mackenzie, the headmaster, is very much appreciated. Daily readings at the Health Department and West Hill School during week-ends and holidays, are carried out by the Public Health Department staff - this is inconvenient but well worth while.

The clearance of unfit houses proceeded although the number of houses dealt with was less than in the previous year. At the year end consideration was being given to step up the programme and in 1960 it is hoped that the houses contained in the first 5 year plan will have been represented.

Waste paper prices fluctuated considerably again, falling by 15/- per ton on April 1st (when estimates had been prepared) rising by 15/- per ton on 1st November and by a further 10/- per ton on 1st January, 1960. Our collection figure of 335 tons was the highest recorded in Stalybridge and based on population figures, was far in excess of the national average.

The co-operation of Mr. Spencer, the Additional Public Health Inspector, staff of the Public Health Department and the Foreman and men of the Cleansing Department has again been very much appreciated. Without this co-operation the varied work of the department could not be carried out efficiently.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and the interest shown by the members of the Public Health Committee.

Your obedient Servant,

J. NORRIS.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

September, 1960.

TABLE I.

	Number Visits	No. Notices served		Result of Service of Notice		
		Staty.	In- formal	Complied with	Out- standing	Prose- cutions
Housing	2885	22	171	182	11	1
Yards, Courts, Passages	4	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage & Conversions	711	4	127	129	2	-
Infectious Disease	60	-	-	-	-	-
Meat & Other Foods	527	-	-	-	-	-
Food Premises	274	-	56	55	1	-
Milk & Dairies	49	-	2	2	-	-
Ice Cream Mfr. & Shops	37	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supplies	26	-	-	-	-	-
Shops Acts	257	-	9	9	-	-
Factories Act	100	-	4	4	-	-
Refuse Collection	17	-	1	1	-	-
Refuse Disposal	254	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke Abatement (Industrial)	98	-	16	16	-	-
Smoke Control Areas (Dom.)	837	-	-	-	-	-
Hairdressing Saloons	29	-	-	-	-	-
Schools	9	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping of Animals	21	-	4	4	-	-
Offensive Accumulations	31	-	11	11	-	-
Offensive Trades	3	-	-	-	-	-
Contagious Diseases of Animals	120	-	-	-	-	-
Pets Act	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rats & Mice Infestns.	157	-	1	1	-	-
" " "						
(visits by Rodent Operator)	2505	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified Visits	1006	-	34	32	2	-
Interviews	1160	-	-	-	-	-
Committee Meetings	19	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11199	26	436	446	16	1

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES
LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There are no common lodging houses in the district and the one house let-in-lodgings has been visited on a number of occasions during the year.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS.

During the year 538 complaints were received and investigated. The number in 1958 was 611.

1 prosecution was taken during the year details of which are given below:-

17.8.59. 223, High Street - 28 day Abatement Order granted by Magistrates.

26 formal and 338 informal notices dealing with 552 defects were served.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Clearance of unfit houses continued during the year and 5 further clearance areas were represented involving 66 houses.

TABLE

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT

No.	Clearance Area	Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order	Date of Order	No. of Houses Represented	No. of Houses Confirmed by Ministry	Houses to be demolished
1.	Henry St. & Thomas St.	CPO	1955	34	34	34
2.	Bridge St. No. 1	CPO	1955	6	6	6
3.	Bridge St. No. 2	CPO	1955	6	6	6
4.	Cartwright's Bldgs., Robinson St.	CO	1955	7	7	7
5.	Robinson St. & Summers St.	CO	1955	11	11	11
6.	High St. No. 1	Patching	-	9	9	-
7.	Castle Hall No. 1	CPO	1955	28	27	27
8.	Robinson St. & Binns St.	CPO	1955	15	15	15
9.	High St. No. 2	CPO	1955	6	6	6
10.	Castle Hall No. 2	CPO	1955	38	38	38
11.	Woolley's Terrace, Peel St., Stanley St. & Robinson St.,	CO	1956	36	36	36
12.	Ashton St., & Belfield's Yd.	CO	1956	14	14	14
13.	Castle St., & Caroline St.,	CPO	1956	8	8	8
14.	Grafton St., & John St.,	CPO	1957	14	14	14
15.	Grouse St., & Friendship Yard	CPO	1957	13	13	13
16.	Newton St., & Mount St.,	CPO	1959	35	35	35
17.	Tenter Brow	CPO	1959	9	9	9
18.	Castle Hall No. 3	CPO	1959	48	48	48
19.	Grosvenor St., & Caroline St.,	CO	1959	12	12	12
20.	Hully St., & Water Road	CO	1959	6	6	6
21.	Shepley St., & Water St.,	CPO	1959	14	14	14
22.	Buckley Street	CPO	1959	5	5	5
23.	Grosvenor Street No. 1	CPO	1959	29	29	29

II

HOUSES POST WAR SCHEME

Date of Representation	Date of Enquiry	Date of Confirmation by Ministry	No. of persons Displaced	
8. 3.55.	27. 9.55.	5. 1.56.	111	
8. 3.55.	27. 9.55.	5. 1.56.	20	Includes 3 owned by L.A.
8. 3.55.	27. 9.55.	5. 1.56.	17	
8. 6.55.	No objection	12.12.55.	12	
8. 6.55.	No objection	12.12.55.	29	
8. 6.55.	-	16. 2.56.	-	
8. 6.55.	24. 1.56.	8. 3.56.	86	Includes 9 owned by L.A.
5.10.55.	20. 3.56.	18. 6.56.	45	
5.10.55.	20. 3.56.	18. 6.56.	20	
30.11.55.	31. 5.56.	28. 8.56.	96	
5. 9.56.	No objection	25. 2.57.	86	
5. 9.56.	No objection	25. 2.57.	44	
5. 9.56.	No objection	25. 3.57.	16	
28. 8.57.	11. 2.58.	4. 6.58.	24	
28. 8.57.	11. 2.58.	4. 6.58.	23	Includes 10 owned by L.A.
3. 9.58.	No objection	14. 5.59.	22	
8.10.58.	No objection	14. 5.59.	18	
8.10.58.	No objection	4. 6.59.	114	Includes 13 owned by L.A.
3. 6.59.	No objection	17. 6.60.	40	
3. 6.59.	No objection	30. 8.60.	13	
3. 6.59.	No objection	23. 2.60.	38	Includes 4 owned by L.A.
24. 6.59.	No objection	4. 1.60.	12	
9. 9.59.	10. 5.60.	18. 8.60.	61	

19 houses have been represented individually as unfit for human habitation - 13 demolition and 6 closing orders were made.

RENT ACT, 1957.

3 applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair and Form J was issued in all cases. An undertaking on Form K was received in one case and in the other two, Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of application</u>	<u>Form K recd.</u>	<u>Cert. of Disrepair issued</u>
67, Mottram Road	20.2.59.	26.3.59.	
77, Warrington Street	2.4.59.	-	30.4.59.
73, Warrington Street	1.4.59.	-	30.4.59.

2 Certificates were cancelled during the year, these referred to Fernlea and Glenmoor, Mottram Road - certificates having been granted in December, 1957.

FOOD.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

Once again 100% meat inspection has been achieved. This involved carrying out meat inspection on Sundays for seventeen weeks. In view of the considerable inconvenience caused to Meat Inspectors by Sunday slaughtering a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee met the occupier of the Slaughterhouse and arrangements were made to inspect the carcasses of animals slaughtered on Sunday at 8 o'clock on Monday mornings. This arrangement is working satisfactorily.

The amount of tuberculosis in cows has again fallen and the number of cows affected this year is 20.51% of the number slaughtered. This compares with 25.78% in 1958, 37.53% in 1953 and 61.97% in 1948.

TABLE III.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	958	1370	32	9700	1186
Number Inspected	958	1370	32	9700	1186
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	4	6	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	228	351	2	619	86
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticercosis	23.90	25.69	18.75	6.44	7.50
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	113	278	-	-	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11.80	20.51	-	-	9.27
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The approximate weight of meat and offal condemned at the Buckley Street Slaughterhouse is as follows :-

					<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	18606 lbs.	15438 lbs.
Non-tubercular	...	...	...	...	16499 lbs.	17840 lbs.
					35105 lbs.	33278 lbs.

Details of meat and offal condemned are as follows :-

						<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Whole carcase	...	...	...	...	...	15	19
Part carcase	...	...	...	...	...	22	21
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	179	185
Lungs ...	...	...	...	...	...	789	864
Diaphragms	...	...	...	...	...	155	118
Hearts ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	66
Livers ...	...	...	...	...	...	558	774
Part livers	...	...	...	...	...	491	550
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	45	25
Mesenteries & Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	175	135
Spleens...	...	...	...	...	...	61	70
Kidneys...	...	...	...	...	...	25	48
Plucks ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	20
Tails ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
Udders ...	...	...	...	...	...	296	172

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Slaughterhouse in Buckley Street owned by the Stalybridge Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., is the only one licensed.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL.

All condemned meat and offal is sold to a firm outside the Borough for processing, after being stained green by the Meat Inspectors.

In addition the following have been condemned :-

100 tins	Meat	5 jars	Chicken Fillets
182 "	Fruit	1 jar	Minced Chicken
36 "	Fish	5 pkts.	Suet
66 "	Vegetables	11 "	Ground Almonds
21 "	Soup	40 "	Margerine
37 "	Milk	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Pressed Meat
17 "	Creamed Rice	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Bacon
3 "	Ham	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Lard
2 "	Corned Meat	31 "	Lamb
5 "	Ox Tongue	1	Sow's Head
2 "	Steak & Onions	1	Boar's Carcase
1 tin	Spaghetti		
1 "	Chopped Pork		
1 "	Frozen Egg		
1 "	Chicken Breasts		
1 "	Chicken		

The following is a list of shops in which food is sold :-

Grocery and Provisions...	...	...	...	106
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	37
Fish Friers	...	...	...	25
Butchers	...	...	...	25
Greengrocers	...	...	...	19
Sweets & Tobacco etc.	...	...	...	29
Fishmongers	...	...	...	7
Cafes	...	...	...	11
Tripe	...	...	...	2
Wines & Spirits	...	...	...	1
School Canteens	...	...	...	12
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	17

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16
OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

<u>Ice Cream</u>	- Manufacture	1
	Storage and Sale	85
<u>Preserved Foods</u>	- Preparation &	
	Manufacture	69

In relation to ice cream premises the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 - 1952 are complied with.

FOOD PREMISES.

The routine inspection of food premises has continued during the year and 311 visits were made. The following is a list of visits made to different classes of food premises :-

						<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	31	61
Bakchouses	...	...	...	...	...	53	75
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	41	33
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Ice Cream Manufacturing and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	24	37
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	145	92

The very necessary inspection of food premises has carried on throughout the year and the very big majority of food premises are kept in a satisfactory condition. It was necessary to serve informal notices in 56 cases - 55 of these notices were complied with and one was outstanding at the time these figures were compiled.

MOBILE FOOD SHOPS.

A number of food traders are now operating mobile shops and under a local act the licensing of all hawkers is required. No licence is issued without the vehicle being inspected and approved by the Public Health Department and in this way a reasonable standard of mobile food shop is attained.

ICE CREAM.

Distribution of ice cream within the Borough continues to be very satisfactory, only closed motor vans and trailers specially constructed and equipped with hot and cold water are used.

6 Methylene Blue samples were taken during the year, the results were graded as follows :-

						<u>Manufactured</u>			
						<u>In Borough</u>		<u>Outside Borough</u>	
						<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	-
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	-	4
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	1	-
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-

MILK SAMPLES.

Details of samples taken during the year and comparisons with 1949 to 1959 are noted below :-

<u>Methylene Blue</u>	<u>Producers in Borough</u>		<u>Producers outside Borough</u>	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
1949	31	3	13	6
1950	23	7	17	4
1951	26	4	23	1
1952	29	1	10	1
1953	41	2	23	1
1954	10	1	25	1
1955	5	4	10	-
1956	7	-	21	-
1957	7	1	17	-
1958	7	-	15	-
1959	2	-	18	-

16 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken. Each sample satisfied the Phosphatase Test.

<u>B. Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Producers in Borough</u>		<u>Producers outside Borough</u>	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
1949	25	3	16	-
1950	24	2	19	1
1951	23	4	10	1
1952	27	1	12	-
1953	40	2	31	1
1954	10	1	23	-
1955	9	-	10	-
1956	7	-	21	-
1957	8	-	17	-
1958	7	-	13	-
1959	2	-	19	-

As Stalybridge is in a Specified Area and only Designated Milk is sold the number of producer/retailers is now very small. A very large percentage of the milk retailed is pasteurised and sterilised milk, processed by the large dairies.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND
STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

The following licences were issued under the above Regulations during the year :-

<u>SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES</u>	- Pasteurised	...	5
	Sterilised	...	7
	Tuberculin Tested		5
<u>DEALERS' LICENCES</u>	- Pasteurised	...	34
	Sterilised		124
	Tuberculin Tested		25
<u>REGISTERED MILK DISTRIBUTORS</u>	-		133

CLEAN AIR.

Industrial Air Pollution.

The big majority of industrial firms keep well within the time limits laid down in the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. Only 2 of the 82 observations showed contravention of the Regulations and these were investigated.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of observations</u>	<u>Number contravening Regulations</u>	<u>% contravening Regulations</u>
1952	15	-	Nil
1953	17	-	Nil
1954	92	10	10.86
1955	137	9	6.56
1956	168	2	1.19
1957	120	2	1.66
1958	42	1	2.38
1959	82	2	2.44

Domestic Air Pollution.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government accepted our preliminary proposals for making the Stamford Street/Ridge Hill Smoke Control Area and the detailed survey was carried out - this involved the inspection and recording of 740 premises.

Details of estimated costs and statistics obtained from the survey are as follows :-

No. of Privately owned houses in Area	315
No. of Local Authority owned houses in Area	402
Total No. of houses in Area	717
Non-Domestic Premises (not eligible for grant)	23
Total No. of Premises in Area	740

Houses requiring Conversions.

Privately owned 284

Local Authority owned 117

Total Houses requiring conversions 401

Houses NOT requiring Conversions (i.e. those
which comply with requirements of
the Act)

Privately owned 31

Local Authority owned 285

316

Amount of Coal per annum to be replaced
by an equal amount of smokeless fuel 2600 tons

Estimated Cost.

£

New Appliances 3530

Cost of fitting etc., new appliances 3139

" " converting existing appliances 64

" " providing Gas Ignition 2545

Total Estimated Cost 9278

Division of Cost

	<u>Owner/ Occupier</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Government Grant</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£
Privately Owned	1783	1783	2378	5944
Local Authority owned	1000	1000	1334	3334
	2783	2783	3712	9278

The foregoing figures include -

An allowance for the provision of gas ignition in all houses.

The cost of taking out combination ranges not of the approved type and replacement by ranges of approved type or tiled surround and inset fire. No conversion set is yet on the Approved Appliance list.

The estimated cost is expected to be on the high side.

After receiving the report the Council decided to defer consideration for twelve months.

Fern Bank Smoke Control Order.

Castle Hall No. 1 Smoke Control Order.

High Street No. 1 Smoke Control Order.

Notification was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that the date of operation of the above Orders would be as follows :-

Fern Bank Smoke Control Order - 1st March, 1960.

Castle Hall No. 1 Smoke Control Order - 1st June, 1960.
(this includes the buildings to be
erected on the sites of Castle
Hall Nos. 1 & 2 C.P.O.'s.)

High Street No. 1 Smoke Control Order - 1st June, 1960.

Measurement of Air Pollution.

In July the second volumetric SO₂ and smoke recording apparatus was installed - in West Hill School. The first full year's figures of the apparatus in use at the Health Department are shown overleaf alongside the West Hill figures for the period July to December.

<u>Health Department</u>							<u>West Hill</u>					
	Smoke			SO ₂			Smoke			SO ₂		
Month	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
Jan.	182	80	33	65	24	6						
Feb.	130	54	26	39	14	6						
Mar.	71	37	23	20	8	4						
Apl.	70	34	17	20	9	3						
May	32	12	5	19	6	2						
June	20	10	5	7	4	2						
July	14	9	5	6	4	2	13	7	3	3	1	0
Aug.	17	9	3	7	4	12	14	7	4	3	1	0
Sept.	35	16	8	10	5	2	32	13	5	10	3	0
Oct.	56	29	10	14	6	2	41	20	8	9	3	1
Nov.	116	53	24	24	10	5	79	33	11	17	7	3
Dec.	86	44	24	17	8	3	70	31	8	18	5	0

Smoke is shown in mgms. per 100 cu.metres of air. The air sample contains all particles which are smaller than 20 microns (0.002 cm.)

SO₂ is shown in vols. per 100 million vols. of air.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 5/59.

Local Authorities in "black areas" were requested by the Ministry to prepare a phased programme for establishing smoke control areas over the next five years and to state how many years it would take to complete the task. It was decided that approximately 2,000 houses should be dealt with by 1963 and that the whole of Stalybridge (with the exception of the industrial area in Tame Valley and Bayley Street) be completed by 1979.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year the Rodent Operator made 2,505 visits. A further 157 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Two further sewer treatments were carried out again using Warfarin and whilst the first treatment showed a higher infestation in the sewers the second treatment in October showed a considerable reduction and it is hoped that this reduction will be maintained in subsequent treatments.

The figures below show the takes recorded in the Warfarin treatments so far carried out.

October 1956	-	182	out of	640	manholes	(28.44%)
April 1957	-	146	" "	560	"	(26.07%)
October 1957	-	118	" "	820	"	(14.39%)
April 1958	-	148	" "	660	"	(22.42%)
October 1958	-	212	" "	730	"	(29.04%)
April 1959	-	285	" "	755	"	(37.7%)
October 1959	-	220	" "	820	"	(26.8%)

254 surface infestations of rats and mice were reported during the year as compared with 290 in 1958.

31 annual contracts were in force at the end of the year and the total income received amounted to £162.0.0d.

One informal notice was served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and complied with.

Details of the work carried out in the Borough as detailed in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food official form is as follows :-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
REPORT FOR 9 MONTHS 1st APRIL - 31st DEC. 1959.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All Other (inc. Business Premises)	Totals of Cols. (1) (2) and (3)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. No. of properties in L.A.'s District	9	7782	966	8757	23
II. No. of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	1	84	24	109	1
(b) Survey under the Act	5	127	35	167	12
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agri- cultural
		Non-Agricultural			Total of Cols. (1) (2) and (3)	
		Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All Other (inc. Business Premises)		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
III.	Total inspections carried out - inc. re-inspections	93	1094	311	1498	61
IV.	No. of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
	(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Rats (Minor)	2	4	9	15	1
	(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	1	1	-
	(b) Mice (Minor)	2	3	24	29	-
V.	No. of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	4	7	34	45	1
VI.	Total treatments carried out - inc. re-treatments	5	7	37	49	-
VII.	No. of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	1	1	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X.	No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

DISINFECTION.

4 houses were fumigated. 1 bed, 3 bed covers, 4 blankets, 4 pillows and bolsters and 10 other articles were disinfected.

DISINFESTATION.

Insecticide containing D.D.T. is used for disinfestation and 10 houses involving 27 rooms and the whole of one floor at a local factory have been treated by this method.

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

The Council has continued to make a grant of £8 or half the cost of conversion whichever is the lower to owners of property wishing to convert waste water closets. 70 applications for grant were received during the year as against 41 in 1958. It is hoped that the number of applications will increase year by year with a view to the complete elimination of this objectionable form of closet. 490 applications for grant have been received since the scheme commenced in 1947.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

39 drains, 54 W.W.C.'s, 16 fresh W.C.'s and 76 waste water gullies have been opened by Cleansing Department employees during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

175 visits to bakehouses and other factories have been made during the year. 4 informal notices have been served and complied with.

TABLE IV.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

1. - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	No. on Re- gister	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	
Factories without Mechanical Power	35	11	-	-
Factories with Mechanical Power	177	164	4	-
Other Premises under the act (in- cluding works of building and en- gineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	5	-	-	-
	217	175	4	-

2. - Defects found.

Particulars	Number of defects				Number of defects in respect of which prose- cutions were in- stituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp- ector	by H.M. Insp- ector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilating (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences -					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	20	20	-	2	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
	20	20	-	2	-

OUTWORKERS.

There are 10 outworkers in the town employed by firms both inside and outside Stalybridge. Each outworker is engaged in making wearing apparel. One visit was made to the home of an outworker.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only building used for the purpose of an offensive trade is one used for tripe boiling in Back Castle Street. The premises are visited regularly and kept in a satisfactory condition.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

257 visits were made to shops in connection with health provisions under the Shops Act, 1950. This work was carried out in conjunction with the visits to food shops under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. 9 informal notices were served and complied with during the year.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS.

The number of premises registered for the purposes of hairdressing under Section 148 of the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953, increased by 5 during the year to a figure of 31. The premises comply with the requirements of the bye-laws made under the Act and a good standard is maintained.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

3 premises are licensed under the Act. The same three premises have been licensed since the Act came into force and the premises are kept in a reasonable condition.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Suspected Anthrax.

Two cases of suspected anthrax were dealt with -

(a) a cow was found dead in the slaughterhouse lairage and detention notices were served. The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food was notified and following a visit to the premises, when blood tests were taken, anthrax was not confirmed and the restrictions were removed.

(b) On a Saturday evening notification was received from a local Veterinary Surgeon that a pig had been found dead in a pig sty in Hollins Gardens and that he suspected anthrax. Detention notices were served and the Divisional Veterinary Inspector notified. Subsequent blood tests showed that anthrax was not confirmed and the restrictions were removed.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

From the 8th to 22nd December, 1959, Stalybridge was included in a Foot and Mouth Disease Infected Area due to an outbreak of the disease amongst pigs on a farm in Stockport. All movement of cloven footed animals into and within the Infected Area had to be licensed. 65 licences were granted for this purpose.

Swine Fever.

From 5th October to 7th December, 1959, Stalybridge was included in a Swine Fever Infected Area. 30 licences were granted for this purpose.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order.

12 boiling plants are licensed under the above Order a reduction of 2 on the 1958 figure. Most of the plants are used by small stock-keepers and only a small amount of kitchen waste is treated.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

SECTION 50.

Two cases were dealt with during the year -

(a) Notification was received from the Police that a middle aged man residing in a Council owned bungalow had died - there were no known relatives and no arrangements had been made for his burial. In accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, arrangements were made for his burial and disposal of his effects. The Death Grant was claimed and that, together with money due from his assurance policies, covered the funeral expenses.

(b) At the request of the Police arrangements were made for the burial of a stillborn child found on the canal bank near to the Cl arance Mill.

PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Talks to Scholars in Senior Schools.

For some years each Chief Official has given a talk to the senior class in the two Secondary Modern Schools in the town on the work of his particular department. Opportunity is taken to stress the importance of food hygiene and on occasions additional lectures are given on this particular subject.

STAFF.

In order to carry out the extra work involved in declaring smoke control areas an additional Clerk/Trainee Public Health Inspector was appointed and Mr. T. N. Darraugh, the Clerk/Trainee Public Health Inspector was switched to smoke control area survey duties. Later in the year Mr. Darraugh qualified as a Public Health Inspector and at the end of the year consideration was being given to appointing him as an Additional Public Health Inspector.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Ashbins emptied	1958	1959
	367,703	371,397

The following loads of Refuse were dealt with -

<u>House Refuse</u>	<u>Pails</u>	<u>Salvage</u>
4,371	42	859

The estimated weight of house refuse removed was 8,565 tons based on an average weight of 1 ton 19 cwts (estimated weight).

The refuse collection service varies from 7 - 9 days according to district. About 70% of the whole area is on a weekly collection. Domestic refuse is increasing in bulk - this is not peculiar to Stalybridge but appears to be general throughout the country. In view of this the tendency is for larger refuse collection vehicles to be used, particularly those where some method of compression operates.

Provision of Ashbins.

As from April 1st 1952, ashbins were supplied by the Council as a charge against General Rate Fund and since that date 3,972 ashbins have been supplied. During the year 413 bins were supplied to domestic premises and 81 bins were sold.

Purchase tax on ashbins remains at 15%

Refuse Collection Vehicles.

Details of vehicles operated by the Cleansing Department are as follows :-

<u>Registered</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Price</u> £	<u>Depreciated</u> <u>Year</u>
JLG 62	S.D.	8 cu. yd.	Aug. 1946	866	1953
LMA 802	S.D.	8 cu. yd.	Apl. 1949	1145	1957
PLG 536	S.D.	8 cu. yd.	July 1952	1305	1959
PTU 171	Ford	10 cwt. Van	Jan. 1953	458	1959
ONE 147	Karrier	8/9 cu. yd.	Feb. 1954	850	1961
SXJ 486	Karrier	9 cu. yd.	May 1956	925	1963
860 ELG	Weatherill	Loading Shovel	Oct. 1958	1760	1965

During the year a report was presented to the Committee on vehicle maintenance. This showed that in spite of the age of the vehicles the cost of maintenance was low. The question of replacing two of the vehicles - one 13 years old and one 10 years old - was discussed and this will be decided upon within the next twelve months. If larger capacity compressor type vehicles are purchased it will mean erecting a new garage to accommodate them and this will, no doubt, be considered in the near future.

Sickness.

The number of days lost through sickness rose to 296 as against 165 in 1958. Whilst appreciating that the 1958 figure was low the increase is to be regretted. The figure is roughly equivalent to the loss of one man for a year and, due to the difficulty in obtaining replacement labour, on occasions causes difficulties within the department.

DISPOSAL.

The whole of the domestic refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. Since the purchase of the Weatherill Hydraulic Loading Shovel we have been able to obtain covering material from the older part of the Tip and have not been dependent on obtaining loads of covering material from outside sources. This has been of considerable advantage to the Department and the loading shovel has been invaluable.

Tipping continued on the culvert side in Millbrook early in the year and 1,308 loads were tipped. On completion of the first layer at this site tipping resumed at the Brushes Tip and 3,063 loads were tipped there.

Tip Fires.

Two tip fires occurred during the year -

(a) the Fire Service were called to the Brushes Tip at 12.30 a.m. on 2nd September to deal with a fire suspected to have been started by children earlier in the evening. The fire was eventually extinguished but the Fire Service were present for a considerable period.

(b) One small tip fire occurred in October - the cause of the fire would appear to be hot ash in one of the refuse collection wagons. The fire was dug out by the loading shovel and it was not necessary to call in the Fire Service.

SALVAGE.

The tonnage of waste paper rose again during the year -- a total of 335 tons was collected the highest figure ever but unfortunately prices were unstable and a further reduction from £7 per ton to £6. 5. Od. per ton came in operation on the 1st April, 1959. Fortunately this price was increased to £7 per ton from 1st November, 1959 and on 1st January, 1960, a further increase of 10/-d. to £7. 10. Od. per ton was obtained.

Details of the tonnage and value of waste paper collected since 1939 are given below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Weight</u> (tons)	<u>Value</u> £
1939	Records not available	75
1940	118	440
1941	127	568
1942	198	1132
1943	129	797
1944	116	722
1945	97	619
1946	121	813
1947	145	976
1948	180	1200
1949	181	1181
1950	190	1154
1951	185	2626
1952	165	1752
1953	194	1261
1954	252	1659
1955	280	2207
1956	315	2520
1957	321	2564
1958	316	2482
1959	335	2197

The following are comparative figures for 1958 and 1959 :-

<u>1958</u>				T.	C.	£
Paper ...	...	...	...	316	11	2482
Metal ...	...	...	...	26	16	179
Textiles	...	...	...	1	4	22
Sundries	...	...	...		14	14
				345	5	2697
<u>1959.</u>				T.	C.	£
Paper ...	...	...	...	334	10	2197
Metal . .	...	...	...	24	12	156
Textiles	...	...	...	1	9	31
Sundries	...	...	...		6	16
				360	17	2400

Salvage Bonus.

In the twelve years the salvage bonus scheme has been in operation £3,249 has been paid to Cleansing Department employees. This year whilst the tonnage collected has increased the amount of bonus paid out was less due to the fall in waste paper prices at the beginning of the year. The bonus paid each financial year is as follows :-

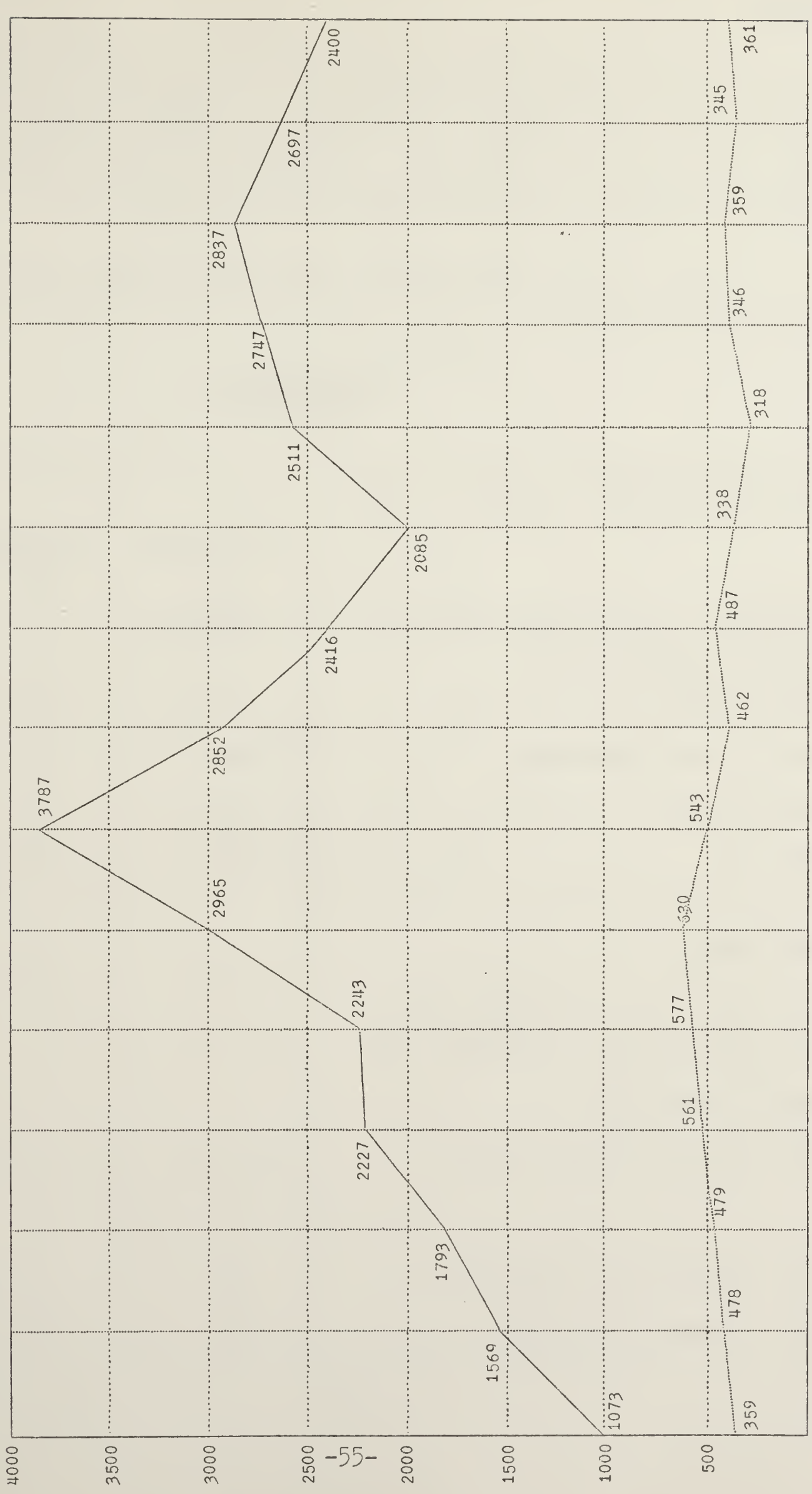
<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>		
	£	s.	d.
1948/49	86	16	2
1949/50	60	6	2
1950/51	148	19	0
1951/52	512	11	1
1952/53	136	3	1
1953/54	159	17	4
1954/55	228	3	11
1955/56	367	2	3
1956/57	418	12	5
1957/58	435	0	4
1958/59	362	18	5
1959/60	332	10	6
	3249	0	8

SALVAGE 1945 - 1959

WEIGHT AND INCOME

Weight in tons.....
Income in £.....

WT. AND
INCOME



YEAR

COSTS.

The costs given below are those included in the Public Cleansing Costing Return submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the year ended 1958/59. This return is submitted annually to the Ministry by Local Authorities of over 20,000 population and is similar to the one required before the war. A summary of the whole of the costing returns submitted is published and interesting comparisons can then be made with Cleansing Costs of other Local Authorities.

It will be noted that Disposal Costs show a credit, this is because the Ministry require all salvage income (apart from kitchen waste) to be credited to Disposal.

COST STATEMENT. 1958-1959.

<u>Gross Expenditure</u>	<u>Collection</u> £	<u>Disposal</u> £	<u>Total</u> £
Labour	9548	1007	10555
Transport	4794	-	4794
Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1131	473	1604
Other items	556	139	695
Total Gross Expenditure	16029	1619	17648
Gross Income	369	2721	3090
NET COST	15660	1102 Cr.	14558
<u>Unit Costs</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross Cost per ton (Labour only)	21. 10.	2. 4.	24. 2.
Gross Cost per ton (Transport only)	10. 11.	-	10. 11.
<u>Net Cost per ton</u> (All expenditure less income)	35. 10.	2. 6.Cr.	33. 4.
	£	£	£
Net Cost per 1,000 population	695	49 Cr.	646
Net Cost per 1,000 premises	1761	124 Cr.	1637

S U P P L E M E N T

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION

REPORT OF THE

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1959

STALYBRIDGE & DUKINFIELD DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN - July, 1958 - June, 1959 - COUNCILLOR J. TURNER.
July, 1959 - December, 1959 - COUNCILLOR F. J. HOWARD.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN - July, 1958 - June, 1959 - COUNCILLOR F. J. HOWARD
July, 1959 - December, 1959 - COUNCILLOR H. JOHNSON.

COMMITTEE

Representing the Local Health Authority

Chairman of the County Health Committee, Coy.Ald.G. Asbbury (ex-officio).
Deputy Chairman of the Coy.Health Committee, C.C.F. McBirnie (ex-officio)
County Alderman A. Bown, J.P.
County Alderman J.H.I. Radcliffe, J.P.
County Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs, J.P.
County Councillor J. Turner.

Representing Dukinfield M.B.

Councillor N.T. Ashton, J.P.
Councillor A.E.F. Betteridge
Councillor J.S.B. Gow (to June, 1959)
Councillor J. Howard
Councillor H. Johnson
Councillor Mrs. L. Senior
Councillor E. Woolley (from June, 1959)

Representing Stalybridge M.B.

Councillor G. Coleman (to June, 1959)
Councillor F.J. Howard
Councillor J.D. Lilley (from June, 1959)
Councillor H.A. Myers
Alderman Mrs. A. Slack
Councillor W.E. Taylor (from June, 1959)
Councillor J. Wainwright
Councillor B.J. Walsh
Councillor P. Walton (to June, 1959)

Co-opted Members.

Alderman J. Porter, J.P., (Ashton, Hyde & Glossop Hospital Management Committee)
Dr. J.R. Wardley (Cheshire County Local Medical Committee)
Alderman H. White (to June, 1959) D'field & S.B.Div.(Education) Executive)
Councillor G.H. Pennington (from June, 1959) " " "
Mrs. C. Betteridge)
Mrs. E.A. High)
Mrs. N. Sykes) Co-opted by Divisional Health Committee.
Mrs. M.T. West)
Mrs. M. Wynroe)

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
99, Grosvenor Street,
Stalybridge.

<u>Divisional Medical Officer</u>	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Clerk to the Committee</u>	- P. W. Musther, F.C.I.S.
<u>Assistant County Medical Officers</u>	- H. Summers, M.B., Ch.B. - M. Buckley, M.B., Ch.B.
<u>Chief Clerk</u>	- A. Clough
<u>Clerical Assistants</u>	- T. N. Darraugh, I. G. Taylor, Misses J. Norton, K. Sellars, O.B.Butterworth, Mrs. I. Hellar.

<u>Ambulance Supervisor</u>	- J. Roebuck
<u>Health Visitors</u> (Stalybridge)	- Miss D. P. Flint, Mrs. E. M. Cooney, Miss A. Bullough (retired Oct. 59) Miss E. Plaiter
(Dukinfield)	Miss W. E. Beresford Miss C. Hellings Mrs. M. Knowles
<u>District Nurses</u> (Stalybridge)	- Mrs E. H. Slater Miss D. H. Garner Miss G. E. Rand (resigned Feb. 59) Mrs. A. R. Porter (appointed Feb. 59)
(Dukinfield)	Miss E. Ambler Miss O. Morton
<u>Midwives</u> (Stalybridge)	- Miss N. Robinson Mrs. F. Dent Miss H. Sowerbutts
(Dukinfield)	- Miss A. Lees Miss L. Bradley

Authorised Officer

- J. Thompson

Physiotherapist

- Mrs. C. Cooke

Home Help Supervisor

- Mrs. F. Dobson

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.
G. J. Hartley, L.D.S.

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- B. Boas, M.D.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

- J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist - Stalybridge

- W.E.C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.O.G.

Tuberculosis Physician

- E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

General Practitioners attending
Welfare Centre Dukinfield on a
sessional basis

- D. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.
M. D. Hillel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.B., B.S.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

<u>Dukinfield</u>	- King Street, Dukinfield
<u>Stalybridge</u>	- Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge. Clinic, Millbrook.

Sessions are held as follows :-

<u>King Street</u>	- Wednesday mornings and afternoons and Thursday afternoons.
<u>Millbrook</u>	- Monday afternoon.
<u>Mechanics' Institute</u>	- Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

The number of Dukinfield births increased in 1959 and this was reflected in an increase in the new cases attending the Child Welfare Centre. The total attendances on the contrary fell slightly, a situation which largely arose in the first quarter of the year and which may have been brought about by the adverse weather conditions during the early months of 1959. On the average one mother made thirteen attendances at the Child Welfare Clinic during the year and availed herself of the Committee's services.

Mothercraft and health education talks were given by the Health Visiting Staff and more material was added to that already available for this kind of work.

During the year part internal decoration of the clinic was carried out on the School Medical side. We were partly affected in the physiotherapy and consulting rooms.

Mechanics' Institute

Of the 319 babies born to Stalybridge mothers during 1959, 308 attended at least once at the Stalybridge or Millbrook clinics for routine examination and advice. The attendances, however, fell appreciably at both the Mechanics' Institute and at Millbrook, in both instances by about one sixth of the previous year's total.

The work of internal decoration was pursued as usual, and the old fashioned and well used screens were replaced by those of a more modern and more mobile design.

At the beginning of the new academic year we were joined by a hundred or so pupils of St. Peter's School who took up residence on the first floor and our peace was shattered as a result of this invasion. The work of the clinic has not been made easier by the presence of so many senior boys and girls who tended to get noisier as the year progressed.

Miss Bullough quietly retired in October and a permanent successor has still to be appointed. We are grateful for the help given by Mrs. Walsh during a difficult period.

During the year Mr. A. Crossland gave up his duties and Mr. Shaw replaced him as caretaker at a time when there was an administrative change brought about because of the occupation of the first floor by the Education Department. The Committee agreed to an adjustment of times between health and education.

Millbrook

As I have pointed out the Millbrook clinic figures are down on those for 1958. I do not know the reason for this and would not be prepared to name any one factor. It will be interesting to watch the figures for the next twelve months and to observe the trend.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

In February of the year under review the possibility of building a new clinic on the Yew Tree Lane area of Dukinfield was discussed and a site decided upon. Discussion also took place on the future plans in the Stalybridge area in view of the imminent demolition of the Dental clinic and the proposed inclusion of the office in a compulsory purchase order. A meeting of a sub-committee of the County Health Committee was held in the division and several sites and buildings were inspected. At the time of writing the Dental clinic no longer exists and there are no facilities in Stalybridge, to the disadvantage of parents and children particularly those living in the Millbrook, Carrbrook and Heyrod areas. Every effort is being made to obtain temporary premises and these are good prospects in this direction.

There were no major changes in the Divisional Office staff during the year. When Mr. T. N. Darraugh qualified as a Public Health Inspector, his successor as a trainee, Mr. I. G. Taylor, automatically became a half time employee of the County Council.

The total livebirths at 564 remained very much the same as in 1958, and the difference in the stillbirths was insignificant. Of the total births 66% took place in hospital or maternity homes. The hospital confinement figures over the past four years show that 59%, 62%, 69% and 66% of the mothers in the area were admitted for this event - figures slightly below the recommended one of 70% in the Cranbrook report. In connection with the latter report two meetings were held at the Ashton General Hospital of a Liaison Committee on which were represented all the medical and nursing services in the area.

	1959	1958
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....	564	562
- stillbirths.....	13	15
Total No. transfers into the division.....	106	99
Total No. children attending for first time 0-1 year.....	533	523
Total No. attendances.....0-1 year.....	6523	7158
Total No. attendances.....1-2 years.....	1270	1782
Total No. attendances.....2-5 years.....	1333	1425
Total No. visits to new births.....	468	505
Total No. secondary visits.....	7896	7599
Total No. of other visits	1062	1481

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter		March			June			Sept.			Dec.		
Clinic		S/b.	D/f	M/b	S/b	D/f	M/b	S/b	D/f	M/b	S/b	D/f	M/b
New cases	0-1 yr.	59	49	16	68	77	19	75	58	18	39	41	14
Total attendances	0-1 yr.	683	587	194	713	776	245	722	860	235	544	741	223
	1-2 yrs	83	138	126	105	155	109	86	143	54	100	137	34
	2-5 yrs	127	100	51	158	156	80	139	148	69	73	166	66

Mothercraft Classes

	1959	1958
No. of sessions held.....	50	50
No. of new cases.....	79	81
No. of attendances.....	563	617

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement :-

TABLE B.

	<u>Dukinfield</u>						<u>Stalybridge</u>					
	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>			<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	1959	1958	1957	1959	1958	1957	1959	1958	1957	1959	1958	1957
Lake Hospital	115	109	102	1	4	7	149	155	152	7	7	9
Other Mater- nity homes & hospitals	54	41	44	1	-	-	54	71	68	-	1	-
Domiciliary confinement	76	71	103	1	-	2	116	115	149	3	3	1
Total	245	221	249	3	4	9	319	341	369	10	11	10

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

There was a fall in the number of cases attending for ante-natal examination and the number of attendances also fell during 1959.

Ante-natal clinics

	1959	1958
No. of sessions held.....	16	22
No. of new cases.....	33	37
No. of attendances.....	170	225
No. of patients on whom RH factor was investigated.....	23	31
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed.....	20	29

Post-natal clinics

No. of new cases.....	24	26
No. of attendances.....	32	29

WELFARE FOODS

The sales of welfare foods are gradually falling over the years and this trend was continued in the year under review. The quantities of each item sold since 1955 are summarised in Table D. The figures for national dried milk seem to indicate that about one-fifth of the babies in the division are reared on this food while double this number took advantage of the scheme in 1955. The consumption of vitamin tablets by expectant mothers has remained fairly consistent throughout the period.

The following table summarises the sale of foods during the year:-

TABLE C.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
National)@ 2/4d	2082	2369	1774	2262	1851	2257	2249	2081	7956	8969
dried)@ 4/-d	93	25	63	56	81	83	94	121	331	285
milk) free	50	11	40	20	39	23	36	37	165	91
Cod Liver Oil	581	560	477	438	406	420	435	524	1899	1942
A & D. Tablets	352	334	312	345	383	340	330	323	1377	1342
Orange)@ 5d	2546	2956	2941	3086	3009	3190	2338	2522	10834	11754
Juice) free	24	22	19	21	20	22	5	12	68	77

TABLE D.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
National Dried Milk	15,850	12,976	9,964	9,345	8,452
Cod Liver Oil	3,421	3,461	2,956	1,942	1,899
Orange Juice	17,807	18,120	18,743	11,831	10,902
A. & D. Tablets	1,478	1,516	1,591	1,342	1,377

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

SPECIALIST CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

Because of lack of accommodation the Specialist Hearing Clinics were temporarily transferred to Romiley, but a suite for this purpose has been included in the provisional plans for the new clinic premises to be built in Stalybridge and to which cases from the North-Eastern part of the County will be sent.

<u>Ophthalmic</u> (under 5 years)	1959	1958
New cases.....	31	22
Total attendances.....	63	44

<u>Ear, Nose and Throat</u> (under 5 years)		
New cases.....	13	8
Total attendances.....	13	10

Physiotherapy (under 5 years)

A large amount of most useful work is carried out at the physiotherapy sessions and altogether 1,518 attendances were made during 1959.

Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon.	129	137
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	211	319
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	1178	1132

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions.....	34	25
No. of children examined..... 0-4 years.....	258	367
No. of children examined..... 5-15 years.....	300	241
No. of children with defects.....	27	115

DENTAL TREATMENT

The demolition of the Market Street Dental Clinic for road improvements had an adverse effect on the dental services in the town. Provision had to be made for the two part time Stalybridge Dental Officers to work in the Dukinfield clinic but this arrangement is far from satisfactory and has only led to frustration among the staff and criticism from the public. It is hoped that it may be possible in the near future to arrange to open temporary accommodation until new and permanent rooms are available.

<u>Dental Clinics</u>		1959	1958
Ante-natal patients	- new cases.....	1	6
	- attendances.....	1	17
Post-natal patients	- new cases.....	3	9
	- attendances.....	17	28
Children under 5 years	- new cases.....	25	32
	- attendances.....	27	72
Dentures supplied.....		2	1

DAY NURSERIES

The abnormally high figure of 16/5¹/₂d per child per day spent in 1957/58 was reduced to a more average one of 13/9¹/₄d in the year reviewed and the fact that there was a higher average attendance may have had some bearing on this.

The Committee considered a report on the general supplies of the nursery and as a result decided to make changes in the suppliers of meat and greengrocery.

The climbing frame which had been bodily removed and destroyed was replaced and firmly anchored to prevent a similar fate.

	1959	1958
Total attendances		
0-2 years.....	2275	2144
2-5 years.....	5047	5346
Average attendance per child for 12 months (in days)		
0-2 years.....	189	179
2-5 years.....	194	198
Average attendance per day.....	29	31
New cases admitted.....	12	31
Waiting list as at 31.12.59.....	37	6
No. of mothers in employment.....	30	38
No. of medical examinations carried out.....	36	142

TABLE E.

Year	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
County Average child/day	11/7d	11/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	12/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	13/5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	13/6d
Dukinfield child/day	11/8d	11/8d	13/- $\frac{1}{2}$ d	13/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	16/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	13/9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
% attend- ance County average	79%	84%	87%	90%	87%	89%
Dukinfield	89%	87%	86%	89%	82%	88%

FACTORY NURSERIES

During 1959, two of the factory nurseries were closed so that only one now remains in operation namely the Victor Mill Nursery.

MIDWIFERY

The Committee has had very little work in connection with the midwives who are administered centrally.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

346 vaccinations or revaccinations were carried out during the year and of these 107 were performed by the General Practitioners, the remainder being done at the clinics. Over the last ten years the annual figure for vaccination has been around the 300 mark apart from 1953 when there was an outbreak of alastrim in some of the East Lancashire border towns and as a result the vaccination rate was doubled.

TABLE F.

Vaccinations - 1959.

Age at 31.12.59.	- 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 - over	Total
Born in year	1959	1958	1957-55	1954-45	before 1944	
Vaccinated	214	22	29	25	19	319
Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	27	27

The figures for the eleven complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows:-

1949	-	76
1950	-	223
1951	-	350
1952	-	459
1953	-	611
1954	-	318
1955	-	280
1956	-	269
1957	-	364
1958	-	325
1959	-	346

Diphtheria Immunisation

1945 - 1959

The following table shows the number of children at 31.12.59. who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1.1.45.

TABLE G.

Age at 31.12.59. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1959	1 - 4 1958-55	5 - 9 1954-50	10 - 14 1949-45	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injection (primary or booster) A. 1955 - 1959	233	1042	1053	477	2805
B. 1954 or earlier	-	-	1230	2451	3681

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries	110	123	142	155	193	166	136	111	145
Total No. of children immunised at clinics	463	777	208	348	480	650	417	237	327
Total (* inc. boosters)	573	*900	350	503	673	816	553	348	472

The immunisation figures for diphtheria show a fall this year but even so one should remember that in 1958 we had a drive on booster doses and made up some leeway on cases which had of necessity been deferred for twelve months.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Immunisation against poliomyelitis continued unabated during 1959. Another extension to the scheme was announced in this period when it was decided to offer protection to those up to the age of 40. Third injections were also continued - indeed it is considered that an individual is not completely protected unless this injection has been given and I would strongly urge those who have defaulted to present themselves for it.

The evening clinics were continued and were varied with Saturday morning sessions. In all 21 such sessions were held during the year and these were advertised through the local press. It may be a little premature to draw significant conclusions from the figures available but there is no doubt that the incidence of this disease and the death rate from it fell during the year under review and this fall has continued into the present year. One would like to think that the intensive work done by Local Health Authorities and General Practitioners has borne fruit. In 1959 more immunisations were carried out by the patients' own doctors who were converted to this preventive measure after a period of "wait and see" during which time the Local Health Authority acted as pioneer.

TABLE H.

Year	Treated with 1 injection	Treated with 2 injections	Treated with 3 injections
1956	-	143	-
1957	70	1013	-
1958	325	3200	306
1959	38	3183	4503

Total % protected of eligible groups..... 31.4%

Total % partially protected of eligible groups..... 16%

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The radio control embryo continued to grow but it failed to reach maturity during the year. In this area it is expected to be viable by 1961 when its birth will take place. Its half brother from the Western part of the County including the Wirral is now crying lustily from the police mast at Kelsal and has already become independent of its parents, the Divisional Health Committees!

There were staff changes during the year when Drivers W. Harris and H. Tarr resigned in March and September respectively to be replaced by Drivers A. Moody and G. Goddard. The Committee considered the inadequacy of the present establishment and in April recommended that it be increased by one driver/attendant. This was confirmed by the County Council.

In August a larger sitting case vehicle capable of carrying 15 patients was delivered to this area. It has proved most useful and is a valuable addition to the vehicles.

The number of patients increased during 1959 by 288 but the mileage figures were reduced to 4,419 from 5,633 the previous year. There was a corresponding reduction in the number of journeys.

TABLE I.

Stalybridge

		Total No. of vehicles	Total No. of journeys	Total No. of patients carried	No. of accident and emergency journeys inc. in col. 3.	Total mileage
DIRECTLY	Amb.	2	1,464 *(63)	3,769 *(63)	*(4) 30	19,644 *(1,454)
PROVIDED	Cars	2	1,444 *(107)	3,803 *(109)	*(25) 88	14,303 *(1,798)
<u>Dukinfield</u>						
DIRECTLY	Amb.	2	704	2,038	7	8,988
PROVIDED	Cars	2	737	2,541	25	7,831

* Passengers not included in total picked up outside the administrative County other than same day returning out-patients.

Comparative Table of Journeys etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052*	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226
1958	5633	12035	58107	189
1959	4419	12323	54018	179

* Stalybridge figures only.

In addition to routine ambulance journeys 325 journeys have been made covering 6,153 miles in conveying children from this division to the Occupation Centre in Hyde.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1959 fell to 18 from 27 the year before. There is a reduction of 35 to note on the tuberculosis register, of these three were removed because of death and the remaining cases because of removal out of the area or because of a cure having been effected.

In the field of preventive measures the housing priority extended to patients with this disease has lapsed in both boroughs and rehousing during the year was mainly confined to slum clearance families. I would like to stress the point that even though present day measures both preventive and therapeutic have reduced the incidence of this disease one should not sit back complacently but rather intensify ones efforts to bring about still further improvements.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F	M	F	
On T.B. Register at 31.12.59.....	149	110	17	13	289
Notified during 1959.....	10	5	3	-	18

Deaths from Tuberculosis

<u>Age</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 1 year	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	1	-	1
45 - 65 years	1	-	1
66 and over	1	-	1

During 1959 the Committee became aware of difficulties experienced by two handicapped persons in garaging motor propelled tricycles supplied by the Ministry of Pensions. In each case the Committee carried out the necessary repairs and alterations to the paths to give access to the garage accommodation.

A Chiropody service was introduced in October and during the last three months of the year 50 patients received 84 treatments. All those treated were old age pensioners although the scheme also provided for treatment for handicapped persons and expectant mothers. The work is handicapped to a certain extent because of the shortage of qualified chiropodists in this part of Cheshire and only one practitioner (from Dukinfield) is listed in the Medical Auxiliaries Register.

TABLE J.

Place of treatment	Over 65		Handicapped		Expectant mothers	
	Patient	Treatments	Patient	Treatments	Patient	Treatments
Surgery	39	71	-	-	-	-
Home	11	15	-	-	-	-
Total	50	86	-	-	-	-

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During 1959 work on this routine preventive vaccination was continued. The figures are interesting because they show a much improved consent rate compared with 1958 (84.88% against 53.13%) and an increased number of children vaccinated. The Ashton General Hospital has been carrying out B.C.G. vaccination on babies born in hospital and 37 of these were done in the year.

It will be noted that two different methods of vaccination were used. For some time an investigation has been undertaken into the method of vaccination and the results will be published elsewhere. I would, however, like to say that the multiple puncture gun has several advantages over the intradermal technique and is preferred by the patients. This probably outweighs the fact that the immunity developed may not be quite as pronounced. Several variables were introduced into the investigations which were continued in 1960 and will probably continue in 1961, and some useful information was obtained which will ultimately benefit future children and contacts. The work has proved interesting and time consuming and I would very much like to express my thanks to the headteachers for their help and co-operation and to Mrs. I Hellar whose clerical assistance has been invaluable.

It is of interest to note that the percentage of children positive to the preliminary mantoux test is falling year by year as the following figures show:-

TABLE K

Year	% positive
1954	40
1955	32.05
1956	26.9
1957	29.7
1958	21.1
1959	19.1

The fall in the mantoux positive rate calls for some comment. It is generally agreed that a response to the mantoux test indicates an infection with the tubercule bacillus some time prior to the test. It is also logical to suppose that the higher the incidence of the organism in the population the higher will be the incidence of cases positive to the mantoux. It follows, therefore, that the fall in this incidence from 40% to 19.1% in the last six years reflects to some extent the way the battle against tuberculosis is going and I think all workers in this field have every reason to be encouraged by present day trends.

TABLE L.

	School children	Contacts
Consents issued	883	129
Consents received	730	129
% consents	84.88	
Mantoux positive	141	1
<u>No. vaccinated</u>		
Intradermal	60	-
Multiple puncture	508	129
	Follow-up mantoux	
No. tested	138	-
No. positive	135	-

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

A sum of £125 was once again granted by the County Health Committee for the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are in operation with two Convalescent Homes, at St. Anne's-on-Sea and Marple. 12 patients were admitted during the year - 9 adult females and 3 adult males. One patient paid the whole cost of the treatment, the remainder receiving financial assistance. 2 mothers who were admitted to Brentwood Recuperative Centre are included in the total.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of staff was decreased during the year to 15 full time and 13 part time domestic helps, all of these being engaged in a temporary capacity, even though it was necessary to cater for the increasing demand which is being placed on this service. Altogether 281 cases received assistance of which the majority 254 were aged and chronic sick.

In all, 32 aged persons were assisted by this department to find welfare accommodation or are now on an admission list because of efforts made by this department.

It will be noticed that though the total cases attended increased by 22 the working hours decreased by 6,943 to 35,437 and the average number of cases attended weekly was 174.

TABLE M.

Cases attended by Domestic Helps

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
(a) Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers	6	7	6	6	11	12	16
(b) General sickness	20	16	19	20	19	19	27
(c) Aged and chronic sick	254	235	228	191	164	137	118
(d) Tuberculosis cases	1	1	3	1	2	-	-
Total	281	259	256	218	196	168	161

254 of the total 281 were long term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 90.39, a decrease of .34% over the previous year. The number of maternity and nursing mother cases decreased to 6, and general sickness cases increased to 20. In addition service was given to 1 tuberculosis case. 868 visits have been made by the Domestic Help Supervisor and Health Visitors to domestic help cases.

A total income from cases in the year was £1,377. 7. 10d.

THE REPORT OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER, MR. J. THOMPSON,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE
STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING
THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

	Male	Female
Cases dealt with under Sec.20, Lunacy Act, 1890 i.e. admitted to hospital as cases of urgency on the order of the Authorised Officer	2	4
Cases dealt with under Sec.21, Lunacy Act, 1890 i.e. admitted to hospital on the order of a magistrate for observation for 14 days.	6	5
Cases dealt with under Sec.16, Lunacy Act, 1890 i.e. certified as being of unsound mind and admitted to hospital	4	3
Cases dealt with under Sec.1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930, i.e. admitted to hospital as voluntary patients.	8	7
Cases admitted to hospital informally for Psychiatric treatment	3	6

In addition to the above the following cases were also dealt with by the Authorised Officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts:-

4 male and 10 female patients were treated at out-patient clinics during the year thus obviating the necessity for their admission to hospital.

In the case of 9 male and 10 female cases information was laid to the Authorised Officer but after investigation of the circumstances no further action was taken.

The Authorised Officer visited 1 male and 6 female cases in their homes with the Consultant Psychiatrist with a view to deciding the best form of treatment to be afforded to the patients.

2 female patients who were awaiting admission to hospital recovered from their illness and the need for hospitalisation was obviated.

In 3 cases after care was carried out by the Authorised Officer after the patient's discharge from hospital.

2. 1 male and 1 female admission to chronic sick wards were arranged for general practitioners in the district.
3. 3 female cases were referred to the County Welfare Officer for admission to Part III Accommodation.
4. Domiciliary supervision visits have been made to male mentally deficient patients in the area at regular intervals throughout the year.
5. Fifty three items of nursing equipment have been issued from store during the year as detailed elsewhere in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.

